WASHINGTON.

The Spanish War Fever Cooling Down.

THE COINAGE BILL DEBATE.

Conkling's Attack on the "One-Term" Amendment.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Halleck's Death No Promotion to Hancock.

The Woman's National Suffrage Cackling Convention.

member of the committee in pursual to the sader save the reason he was appointed to the same place on the committee from his State is taken the administration has determined upon sadelphia as the place for holding the Cohvens, and he desires to do everything in his power accure the selection of that city.

ing of the Spunish War Feeling - Doubts e are no new phases in the Spanish question, s war feeling of the past few days is not so that he will forward to the State the affidavits of the captain crew of the Florida as soon

for any emergency, or Coulding's Attack To-Day on the change sciutors on the One Term Questerm" proposition of Mr. Sumner. The d and caustic to the full power of the uliarly sarcastic on the propo demonstring the other as a trick and cheat. By the first places are to be no longer hinged on political position or service. The argument is that cal position or service. The argument is that this would prevent the President using the appointing power to secure election, and then he is to be constitutionally deprived of the right of re-election. Eac means are not to be used, and good means shall not be. Both the object and necessity are to be slain. According to Mr. Conking's apprehension a cheat is apparent in one or the other of the plans. The 'one term" is the ostrich which hides itself, and yet does not do it. Mr. Sumner aims at the President, even though he says the amendment shall not go into effect until after 1873. amendment shall not go into effect until after 1878. Such a proposition is only a sly way to get rid of the idea of personal animus in the mover. It cannot be regarded as other than a thrust. The proposition fetters the people in the choice of only a single officer. The Vice President, Senators and Representatives may be re-elected. Members of Congress are invited to disqualify some one other than themselves. Are they more immaculate than Presidents—freer from passion or ambition?

The New York Senator is expected to be historically sayars on Sanators who have wanted to be

torically severe on Senators who have wanted to be that being elected Senator is really a constitutional Mr. Conkling thinks that the fact of Senators Mr. Conkling thinks that the fact of Senators never being promoted and Presidents having been re-elected, may have had something to do in animating the supportors of the restriction proposed on the Executive. The Senate is the alter of such ambition. A whole hecatomb of defeated hopes may then be piled up at every turn. The Senator probably does not believe the one term smendment would stop corrupt use of patronage, and suggests that Presidents, though ineligible to re-election, might well desire to hold other, even if lesser, places of importance.

lesser, places of importance.

Rumor has been busy with the declaration that Mr. Conkling proposes to make a set defence of the administration, and especially of the President. It has been anticipated that reference will be made to the charges of personal corruption, which abound here. In these matters it is probable that the Senate and public will alike be disappointed. The speech will, probably, be a sarcastic argument against the proposed amendment for the proposed amendment for remy to what it would be folly to notice so to reply to what it would be folly to notice so gravely. So says the special friend of Grant. Set eeches like this of Mr. Conklin's are not likely, however, to be the attractive features of this ses-sion, which will doubtless be marked for sharp, im-prompts and effective debate.

The House and the Coinage Bill—General

Clarks, of Texas, Admitted to His Sent.
The well Alice galleries to-day indicate the fact that the social element is in motion. Fur skins and balmy air increase political interest among the ladies and the attendance of the fair sex was greater than usual. Immediately after the morning prayer Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, rose to explain. He said that had he been present yesterday when Mr. Poland's report relative to affairs in Arkansas

em as proposed was desirable, pleaded his cause. He wa swer to Mr. Gardeld's criticism that the provision lacked system as to regular gradation Mr. Kelley salary a secondary consideration to the great one of getting the right men to whom to pay those salaries. He cited the example of the democratic party in New York in ruling out corruption in office, and feelingly called unon the republican party to do likewise. Mr. Townsend, of New York stattled the newses exceptibilities of the time. ner was excited, his speech rapid and his couclusi-quickly reached. He declared, with empha-that the present course of legislation

mittee. Its effect is transparent; under its operation the Treasury would have two per cent to use in printing, issuing and placing the balance of the funding bonds. The Syndicate operations cost, by the trior of paying additional three months?

posed. A proviso was included allowing the pecretary of War to suspend any regulation of the Academy which he might deem necessary in order tine order, except an attempt of Mr. Chandler to refer the Customs Reform vill of Mr. Fenton to the

It will be recollected that the Japanese govern-ment are indebted to us in a large sum consequence of alleged injuries we have suffered at has ever been paid. Mr. Mori, Japanese Charge tion for Americans in Japan itself, the cost thereo paid. Our government declines to consider what it will do with the fund until it receives the money. payment.

The President was visited to day by delegations of colored men who are advocating the passage of Mr. Sumner's Supplementary Civil Rights Bill. They included Mr. John F. Cook, Register, and Henry Johnson, President of the Board of Trustees of the Colored Schools, with several other leading representatives of the race in this district, Professor Greener, Principal of the Colored Professor Greener, Principal of the Colored High School at Philadelphia, and others from that city; a committee of the colored members of the Virginia Legislature and prominent repre-sentatives of the colored race from other sections.

Professor Greener, of Philadelphia; Mr. Gray, o the Arkansas Legislature; Mr. Oliver, of Richmond

remarked that he had no doubt that the colored people were deprived of some rights and privileges they had a clear claim to. His impression was that the recent amendments to the constitution con-ferred upon them all the privileges of citizenship, and he thought the Courts would accord all the legal rights withheld. With regard to amending the Amnesty bill by the addition of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, the President considered that such action would jeopardize the passage of an amnesty law, while from his knowledge of Mr. Sumner's bill he believed it could pass on its merits as

The Late General Halleck's Command Abolished-Hancock Once More Disappointed. In the absence of General Sherman the Secretary of War will announce in fitting terms to the army ne death of its senior Major General, Henry Wager have something of a real significance, for, apart from the actual respect due to and felt for the deceased officer, the vexed question relating to the status and command of Major General Hancock, the correspondence between Generals Hancock and Sherman at the time the death of General Thomas left a vacancy in the command of the military division of the Pacific, which the President conferred on General Schofield, a junior officer, was reported in these deheld, a junior omeer, was reported in these spatches, and the delicacy and embarrassment of the situation were perceptible at a glance.

The death of General Halleck leaves but

three Major Generals available for the four great military commands into which the country is divided, and one of which is already greater than usual. Immediately after the morning prayer Mr. Edwards, of Arkansas, rose to explain. He said that had he been present yesterday when Mr. Poland's report relative to affairs in Arkansas was submitted he should have denied the charges reflecting upon Senator Clayton and himself and proved them to belong to ways that are dark; but as the report had been referred to the Committee on Elections, he would possess hispaelf in patience until that committee was heard from.

Ar. Kelley's bill relating to the mint and coinage being in order, the House proceeded to consider it as in Committee or the Whole. The subject of saleries proved the first serious obstacle to the fortunes of this measure. Mr. Kelley's command than the small and uncomfortable department of Dakota, especially as not even a junior major general is left on the all my register to fill Halleck's place, and a brigadier would have to be assigned, if any assignment were made. But none is to be made, as an order immediately following upon the obstuary will discontinue the military division of the South and instruct the two department commanders, General Terry and Colonel Emory, to report direct to the War Department in Juture. Thus, again, is General Hancock to be re-

Installation of Atterney Gen rat Williams. Mr. Akerman has retired from the office of Attorney General, and Mr. Williams to-day formally Mr. Williams, it is understood, will pursue the exact course in the Ku Klux trials laid out by Mr.

The Rothschilds and the New Lonn. truth of the report that Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., with the Rothschilds, have made a proposition looking to the absorbtion of \$600,000,000 of the new loan, inquiry this morning confirms it. The exact terms offered have not transpired, although it is believed they are similar to those regarding the previous \$130,000,000. The subject is before the Secretary of the Treasury.

Revenue Reference: Petitie is.

Petitions for the reduction of the tariff to a revenue basis, and especially for the removal of the Taxpayers' Union, numbering eighty-six and embracing about seven thousand signatures, will be

Hon. Fernando Wood, as chairman, will call a cancus of democratic Senators and Representatives to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives

An official statement shows the land concessions made by Congress to States and corporations for made by Congress to States and corporations for railroad purposes, namely—Estimated quantities embraced in the limits of the grants—total, 207,460,081 'acres; estimated quantity which the companies will receive from the grant, 172,739,430 acres; number of acres critical and patented, up to June 30, 1871, 18,995,907 acres.

The Antietaus **Topument—A Colemnal Statistic.* Cemetery held their annual meeting to-day, and closed a contract for the erect of a monument in

the Battle Cemetery. It is to cost \$10,000, and to be built of granite; the pedestal to be twenty-five feet high, surmounted by a statue of a soldier twenty feet in height. The statue will seigh sixty-five tons, and will be the largest in the words. It is to be completed in two years. Custom House Statistics.

An official Treasury communication shows the total number of persons employed in collection of customs during the year ending June 30, 1871, to be

Rent of outldings and rooms. \$132.574, are included in expense of collection, as also \$161,474 as compensation and expenses of 50 special agents. The number of persons employed in Boston is 507, at a compensation of \$564,311, Employed in Philadelphia, 248; compensation \$14,811,631. Employed in Halltusters, 226; compensation, \$14,277. Employed in Halltusters, 226; compensation, \$24,567. Employed in New Orleans, 394; compensation, \$245,637. Employed in New Orleans, 394; compensation, \$262.685. Employed in San Francisco, 209; compensation, \$367,683.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Woman's National Suffrage Convention-All the Old Lights and Some

Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Joslyn Gage, Laura D. Gordon, Mrs. Elizabeth Bladen. of Philadel phia; Mrs. Matida M. Ricker, of New Hampahire, and Laura Smith, a lecturer from California, all lat-ter day accessions to the ranks. Mrs. Sasa J. Spencer, who has gained considerable local notoriety as President of the Woman's Club, organized to est employment in the government departments,

Mrs. Woodhun kept herself somewhat reured durout in the evening. Ten minutes after the opening hour were spent behind the stage in toilet preparations and tea table gossip, to the muttered dis tent of the audience; but finally a curly, crinkly feminine, in very large walking boots, came to the front, being followed, atter another brief pause, by the rest of the sisters. This lady was new, even to the rest of the sisters. This lady was new, even to the reporters, and one of them, handing up a pencilled inquiry to Dr. Walker, was informed that she was "Mrs. Ricker, a beautiful, charming and good widow, fair, forty and rich." This bit of interesting news started on its travels. The Doctor, who has the usual manly proclivity for hugging the girls, threw her arms around a pretty and modest-looking girl standing by, and entussissically snouted, "You are a dear, sweet little creature." The frightened young woman drew hastily back and faltered out that she was not in the habit of being hugged by men. This turned the laugh on the Doctor, but she gained her lost ground by quickly replying to the inquiry of the Secretary as to what place he should put her down from as a delegate, to put her down "from all the word;" but he objected, anxious for the completeness of his roster. "You must have a local habitation, you know,"

"Put me down from Washington, then, for that is the home of everybody who has none other."

Unmindful of the eloquent protest of her coat and pantaloons against feminine distinctions, he wrote her down as "Mrs. Mary Walker," but seizing the pencil from his fingers she apitefully erased it and wrote "Doctor."

"If never was Mrs.; Inever will be."

Mrs. Hooker brought in a defence of Mrs. Woodhull, and said that the members of the Judiciary Committee who had reviled her were afterwards awed into respect by the gentle womanliness of her bearing as they listened with absorbing interest to the reading of her famous memorial. Denying any acquaintance with Mrs. Woodonull thit the day that memorial was read, she was still willing to act with her because it was in the interest of women everywhere. Men are not willing to entrust the defence of their rights to women, nor was she willing to trust her righ tent of the audience; but finally a curly, crinkly eminine, in very large walking boots, came to th

willing to entrust the defence of their rights to women, nor was she willing to trust her rights to m n.

Mrs. Daniels, of Boston, made an incoherent oration, the drift of which nobody saw till it was ascertained that she was in communication with an invisible Lodge of spiritual Freemasons, then engaged in passing a series of resolutions in lavor of woman's equal rights; but whether in tals world or the next no terrestrial learned from the speaker. She was a striking figure as she stood upon the platform, with wierd-like black eyes turned upward and finger pointing ominously through the back wail of the building into the future.

Mrs. Cady Stanton delivered a business-like speech, in which she announced that the new despeature of the movement took them away from the "riff raff" at the Capitol to the courts, where blind justice is to be dispensed under the twin amendments, numbered fourteenth and fitteenth, of the constitution. In the evening Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the venerable mother in Israel of their movement, presided and introduced Victoria C. wooddull, as the Miriam of the Reform.

Mrs. Woodbull read from printed slips a sprightly argument, reviewing the arguments in opposition to woman's right to vote under the fourteenth amendment made by Senator Carpenter in reply to Mr. Tilton, and that of Judge Cuttis, of the Supreme Court of the district, The speech bristled with points and was well delivered. It was especially caustic on Judge Cartter for his declaration that to push the right of self-government to the logical results was to destroy civilization.

Mrs. Woodbull read the principal points in a new constitution for the Constitution to which in a new constitution for the Constitution are well as the constitution for the Constitution and the constitu

for his declaration that to push the right of self-government to the logical results was to destroy civilization.

Mrs. Woodhull read the principal points in a new constitution for the United States, which she proposed to submit to the people as embodyning the purposes and principles of the revolution of which she in a recognized oracle. This instrument includes the "Referendum"—abolition of all special legislation, denial of all corporate privileges, progressive taxation, the gradual resumption of the land by the people, the equal rights of all to a voice in the government, the education and care of all children, unless otherwise provided for, by the President, and a thousand other radicalisms of the Internationals and other "reds,"

Mrs. Woodhull was followed by R. H. Drury, of the New York "Internationals," who made a nery speech in support of the socialistic ideas of his order, which, he claims, supports the full equality of the sexes.

Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker followed in a brief speech, and the meeting closed with a short justified from the irrepressible Dr. Mary Waiger.

The Convention elected the following officers:—Mrs. E. C. Stanton, President; sigs. Josephine E. Griffing, Secretary; Mrs. I. B. Hooker, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Comptroller Green's Amended Bill Passed by the Legislature.

THE CREDIT OF THE METROPOLIS ASSURED.

A Convention to Frame a New City Charter Proposed in the House.

SENATOR JAS. WOOD RISES TO EXPLAIN.

The District Attorney's Office To Be Overhanled by the Judiciary Committee.

REFORMS IN THE JURY LAW.

Railroad Measures and Rail-

road Raids. A Free Library for Every Village,

Town and City in the State. A Bill to Authorize the Pacific Mail

THE BAR ASSOCIATION ON HAND.

Steamship Company to Reduce Their Capital to \$10,000,000.

Democrate to Have Places on the Senate Committees—The "Boss" Out

ERASTUS CORNING DANGEROUSLY ILL

briskly and business has commenced to accumulate. Last night trains brought up large crowds nd immediately all hands thought of the acciden scared would scarcely express their mental condi-tion as demonstrated by their physical and physiolo-gical appearance. Tilden has scarcely recovered nus equiforium as yet, although he is smiling around quite good-naturedly. To-day Colone: A. C. Davis, counsel of Brooklyn's Committee of Seventyhe may avoid quicksands or treacherous rocks. He is determined that the column on the Brooklyn side the New York side be also firm, as it should be, it may be ab sy. There are too many attempting to act as engineers. So many kinds of material and different methods of construction are advised that it may remain, like the Washington Monument, a blocks, furnished and ready, but the erection in

THE COMPTROLLER'S BILL. The bill which I stated in my despatch last evening would be brought up in the Senate this morning week, came up in due form shortly after the assembling of the Senate. Madden, who made such a terrific onslaught on the first bill, evidently had not at the time all his suspicions juiled as to the aim and intent of the new measure, for Benedict had no sooner introduced it than he got up and asked if it had been printed. Poor Benedict got suddenly red in the face, and, rather dismayed-looking, turned round, faced Madden, and exmade no reply, but simply contented himself with shaking his head and looking at the New York Senstors near him as though he felt like saying, and yet didn't care to stir up any rumpus by doing so,

Benedict was apparantly very much annoyed at Madden's interference, and stood a few seconds near his desk without saying a word, meanwhile fixing his glasses on more firmly and clutching his manuscript copy of the bill which he held in his hand with a tighter grasp than ever, as though he anticipated another fight like that of Thursday last and was in great doubt as to the best way to get out of it with flying colors. Finally he recovered himself and began to explain what the difference was between the first bill and the one he was then and there auxious the Senate should pass instanter, when up again got the redoubtable Madden. "I ask again, sir." said The Senator from the Fifth district took off his glasses, and, with an expression of actual pain on his countenance, that denoted how he had set his heart on the passage of the measure, again turned about and said, "It is not printed, but, sir, it is notting more than the section—" Here Madden broke in rather abruptly. "Then I move that it be referred to the Committee on Cities." This

sir, it is nothing more than the section—" Here Madden broke in rather abruptly. "Then I move that it be referred to the Committee on Cities." This was too much for good Nature, at least in the opinion of poor Benedict, and he sank into his seat without attempting to finish the explanatory sentence he had but just begun when the Sullivan county maganet so rathlessly and, in his opinion, doubless, so cruelly broke in upon it, leaving its purport and ending and actual meaning lorever a mystery. Indeed, to say the least, the way Benedict was put forward on Thursday last to lead the van of the New York Senators in the unequal fight they were forced to make against the republicans, who, besides having too many guns for the Gothamites, and right and justice on their side from the beginning to the end of the struggie, added to the fact that during this the second contest over the same question which gave rise to the first uproar, would have discouraged a much less persevering legislator than Benedict. Under the circamstancesit was no wonder that there was found at least one Senator from the rural districts who took compassion upon him even at the very hour when his co-laborers from the metropolis sat idly by wilhout offering him a heiping hand, they apparently having not fully recovered from the effects of the battle of last week. And the compassionate sonator was Mr. Palmer, Abias the popular. His seaf adjoins Madden's, and he took advantage of the time occupied by Senator Jim Wood in pitching Into a certain New York newspaper for having called him a corruptionist to convert Madden. It is almost unnecessary to say that he succeeded, and a sew minutes alterwards himself made the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill. The motion was carried. Mr. Lewis took the chair and Benedict's face at once brightned. At last the bill was on the swit way to success. It was read carefully the careful part of the proceeding being the result of a prodigiously wise suggestion of an overwise ruralite. The committee then ro

and bive by turns, as he stretched his neck forward and vainly endeavored to peer through the gloom to where Johnson was half hidden by one of the piliars of the dome. Poor Strahan! he left sore at heart. He had worked hard, and yet when he had put into Benedict's had a bill that nobody could find fault with. everybody seemed to be up in arms against it, simply because its immediate predecessor, of much the same lik and complexion, happened to be a very obnoxioas one. If Johnson had only been able to catch his eye how he would have wiited! But he didn't, and so he survived. However, it was again Palmer's lot to do The Work of Conversion.

And, during a recess of five minutes that the Senators took, he lovingly persuaded his colleague of the bill. What one said to the other no one could tell. There was a great deal of gesticulation, of head shaking and reading of the bill in manuscript. Finally, let it be said, the grand upsnot was that Johnson gave way to the persuasiveness of Palmer, and the bill was passed, not a solitary vote being cast against it. This done, it was then immediately engrossed and sent to the lower House, where an attempt was made by Tom Fields so to amend it that it should provide for the payment of the saiaries of employes of the city government now actually due. This proposition drew forth considerable opposition, when Fields withdrew it, and the bill then went through by acclamation. The following is the bill as it passed both houses:

An acre to provide for the payment of certain bonds of the city and county of New York.

dr. Green's friends have learned a leason that hem for the balance of the session.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Senator James Wood made his expected explanation to-day in reference to the charges preferred against him by a New York city paper last week. The Senator did not seem to be very excited about the matter, and spoke about his grievances as inough he was addressing an agricultural fair on the value of deep ploughing. The speech will be found in the report of the proceedings. The committee of investigation will be appointed by the Senate itself. Is may be mentioned that Mr. Tiemann seconded the Senator's motion for the appointment of the committee, and at the same time expressed the hope that he would not be appointed as one of the members, inasmuch as he had heard so much about fraud of late that he was prejudiced. His remark seemed to nettle Wood considerably, although it is probable Tiemann meant mothing offensive by fi.

providing for a public lodging house in each senatorial district of the city. He introduced to-day a pill providing for A CHARTER CONVENTION, to be composed of three delegates from each assembly district in the city of New York. This will give the people most, directly interested an opportunity lo make their wishes known, and will, if passed, save the Legislature a great amount of unnecessary trouble, for, as Brown, of Caying, said to-day in the Assembly, they do not want to have attending to and legislating for New lork city. The delegates, according to Mr. Mackay's pian, are to be elected by cumulative yothing process, by which each voter may vote for three delegates or three vores for one delegate. The convention to assemble as soon as possible and prepare a charter to submit to the Legislature as what the people of New York want; for, as he says, tag should be better able to discuss the matter there than twice the number of men elected from distant parts of the State. Among

mile,

The Pacific Mail folks are authorized, in a bill introduced by Mr. Twombly, to reduce their capital to \$10,000,000, and all corporations with capital paid up are authorized, by a bill introduced by Mr. Whitbeck, to issue bonds for one-third of the value of real estate owned by the corporation.

The Bar Association on Hand-Action on th Grand Jury Bill-The Senate Committees To Be Filled with Democrats-Boss Tweed Left Out in the Cold-Erastus Corning Dan

gerously 111.

The committee appointed by the Bar Association arrived nere this morning, and had a consultation this evening as to what they should do with the memorial charging maifeasance on certain mem-bers of the Judiciary in the city. It seems that after learning of the probability of legislative investigation into the management of affairs in New York they determined to await the arrival of the examining committees and place the matter before

The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly met this afternoon, and proceeded to take up the cases before them. The protests were found to be very loose, indeed, and were sent back with directions that the protestants prepare documents giving specific charges, so that the Committee may work understandingly. The charges called for must be forwarded to the Committee by Tuesday next, and the defendants will then have an opportunity to appear.

lor must be forwarded to the Committee by Tuesday nex', and the defendants will then have an opportunity to answer.

THE GENERAL SESSIONS GRAND JURY BILL was discussed before the Judiciary Committee this atternoon. An amendment was added to enable the Grand Juries of the Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions to be in session at the same time without invalidating any of their proceedings, and a further amendment, which makes it legal to have the session of the Grand Jury extended from term to term ad thotam.

The stand taken by Lieutenant Governor Beach in relation to filling the Senate committees has set the republican members by the ears. They could not considering to two rick with the minority unrepresented on their committees, so they held a caucus on the subject this evening, and, after some discussion, instructed Senator Woodin to proceed to fill up the committees with democrates, but in doing so to ignore the name of Tweed. The news of this action has not spread as rapidly as might be supposed; but in the circles where it is known there are many speculations on the subject, some going so far as to say that

TWEED IS NOT TO COME

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE Arrival of the Steamship

> A Perilous Voyage from Liverpool-Head Winds and Terrific Seas-Three Blades of the Propel ler Broken When Six Dave Out-Confldence of the Passengers-Noble Rescue of the Officers and Crew of the Mountain Eagle.

The fine steamship Oceanic, of the White Star line, arrived at this port yesterday. Her voyage from Liverpool was a perilous one. Rumors had cone abroad that the vessel, having become dis-abled by the great storms which prevailed towards pressing the opinion that the Oceanic had foun-dered, several wrecks having been reported just of late been sweeping over the broad Atlantic, and ships that went bouyantly out of port will never be vessels, upon whose construction money, art and ex-perionce have been lavishly expended, it is

Empire City. For the first few days the weather was very fair. On Ohristmas day, however, the and although the vessel was heavily inden with freight, the increasing gale seemed to affect the ves-sel but very little. Running afterwards head to wind the big steamship ploughed her way, heed less, as it were, of the

that lashed her sides. Under the circumstances she proved exceedingly buoyant, and, in the words of one of the passengers, "glided over the waves like an aldermanic duck." On the day following, how-

ar aldermanic duck." On the day following, however, an accident occurred that at once tested the ability of the commander and the confidence of the passengers. In the midst of a full gale, accompanied by a mountainous sea, three of the propelier blades, were broken, only one being left unharmed. It was a very serious predictament, considering the difficulty, to say nothing of the comparative worthlessness of setting sail. Captain Thompson after duly considering matters, frankly informed the passengers of the state of affairs, and, although having made uphis own mind what to do in the premises, conteously consulted the wishes of those for whose lives he was in a measure responsible. By a singular HARMONY OF FEELING
the general response was in consonance with the desire of the Commander, in whom the utmost confidence was reposed, and the Oceanic steamed on her course. Heading to westward, sails were set to assist the ship, but the squalis were so terrific during the prevailing gales that the canvas, although new, was blown to shreds. For days the spacious deck was covered with bilinding spray, and it was with no little difficulty that other sails were set. December 30, when in latitude 48 11, longitude 54 25, the Oceanic fell in company with a brigginged steamer, bound West, Moderate weather, ensued for a while, and on Jánuary 8, when in latitude 40 07, longitude 63 22, a brig was sighted to the north northwest, with colors flying, Union down. It must be borne in mind that the Oceanic was much disabled, but, notwithstanding the TRE SINKING VESSEL.

urgency of her mission, the captain nobly bore up to the rescue. He found THE SINKING VESSEI.

to be the Mountain Eagle, laden with coal, bound from Elizabeth to Portland. Her deck was a foot under water, and the sea was wasning clean over her. A boat was promptly launched from the Oceanic, in charge of Mr. Shackord, the second officer. The captain of the brig, the mate and five seamen, who had been up to their waists in water for twenty-lour hours, without food, were taken off and kind; cared for. Seamen usually "call a spade a spade," and when the log of the Oceanic sets forth that the gles were fortific landsmen may rest assured that the caves of Eolus stood wide open. Under the circumstances the Oceanic behaved splendidly, and the idea that a vessel such as she is but ill fit to encounter bad weather and heavy seas is pretty well reduced by the buoyancy and capacilities which she displayed. The voyage, by the way, was not unattended by imminent dangers to both officers and men, and the manner in which some of the passengers speak of the vigilance and courage of Mr. Bristow, the first officer, and Mr. Shackbord, the second officer, is not only creditable.

courage of Mr. Bristow, the first officer, and Mr. Snackbord, the second officer, is not only creditable to them, but likewise redounds to the sound discrimination of their employers. As the Oceanic was coming into port yesterday a Meeting of the Cabin Passengers was held in the saloon, and a committee, consisting of ex-Congressman John Fox, Messrs, U. H. Allen, C. F. Chisdey, E. A. Brigham and E. W. Bryant, drew up a series of resolutions to the effect that Captam W. H. Thompson well merited the neartiest thanks of the passengers for his frankness in imparting to them the disabled condition of the vessel, while the highest confidence was reposed in his character and skill. The resolutions also referred to the humane impuls which he manifested in rescuing the officers of the Oceanic for their efficiency and faithfulness, while the vessel herself came in for a high tribute of praise, so far as ber comforts and seaworthness were concerned. Purser Whaleis, who in the midst of all the apparent dangers did wonders to allay the anxiety of the passengers, was sincerely thanked for his courtesy and gallant bearing throughout. Altogether the voyage of the Oceanic was eventful in its way, and those on board will in years to comerced this trip with a grateful remembrance. The steamship Atlantae, in command of Captain Perry, will snortly plough her way through the briny sea, and it is to be hoped that necessity will not call forth that courage, coolness and precision which, in any emergency, he and his officers are well known to possess. Nearly an the steamships recently arrived have experienced very heavy gales.

OPENING OF A JEWISH LIBRARY. A Valuable Accession to the City.

Last evening a rare collection of old books, constituting a library of Hebrew and Jewish literature, was opened, with appropriate addresses and con-gratulations, in the lecture room of the Temple Emanuel, Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The collection formerly belonged to Mr. Frederick Muller. thousand volumes. The library consists of Bibles, exegetical and homiletical works, Talmud and thousand volumes. The library consists of Bibles, exegetical and bomiletical works, Talinud and works on the Talinud, casuistical writings, philosophy, theology, ethics, history, biography, bibliography, archaeology, criticism and several other divisions. A large part of the collection is in Hebrew, Latin, German, Dutch, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Italian and Greek. The editions most commonly met with are those of Venice and Amsterdam. Among the oldest works are some remarkable books produced in the first half century after the invention of printing. In the collection are some curious old manuscripts very interesting as specimens of Hebrew writing. The formal exercises of the opening were commenced by an address in German by Dr. Adier. He said that the true temple was a theological institute to rear Rabbies for the temple, and such a library as they were opening was the best way to it.

Mr. Lewis May followed in an interesting address concerning Jewish hierature and the universality and fertility of the Jewish mind.

Mr. FELLPRIN, the librariau, gave a summary of the contents of the library, specifying the times and countries in which many of the books were written.

After the addresses the audience went to the sacred room where so much venerable lore was accumulated, and some fortunate individuals were allowed to take the qualit old volumes in their modern hands and examine them. The bunding, the type, the lituminations, were all matters of interest, and in looking and wondering one forgothat he was in New York, in the hineteenth century.

This library is open twice a week, Monday and

Century.

This library is open twice a week, Monday and Thursday, from two till five o'clock. Admission free to all persons over fifteen years of age.

THE COAL STRIKE.

The Difficulties Said to be Settled and the Workmen to Resome their Labor on Mon-

The difficulty between the Wilkesbarre Coal and fron Company and their miners has been amicanly The men have agreed to accept the remak tion of ten per cent on wages provided the company will reduce the price of powder and on. Mr. Parrish, the President of the company, has signified his readiness to agree to this, and work will probably he resumed in the Wyoming region on Monday next.